G. R. S. App. F. IX-4]

Previous References.

1941
(Cls)

File No. 29 41
Serial Nos. 1-2

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 2

Part B for August 42

SUBJECT.

Draft Rules relating to the Extradition of criminals between Indian States inter se.

No. P 872 dated 1.8.42

To -

The Secretary to H. H. the Chancellor,
Chamber of Princes,
Council House, New Delhi

forwards a copy of the Mysore Extradition Act VI of 1938 and States the draft rules for the extradition of fugitive criminals from Mysore State to Brit. Indian Provinces and Indian States are governed by the provisions of the said Act.

Serial No.

From

The Secretary to the Chamber Of princes
New Delhi

Circular No 72/-VII-64 Dt 25.4.1942.

Forwards for Opinion the draft rules relating the extradition Of Criminals between Indian States inter se.

It is stated that the draft rules framed by the Committee Of Ministers aim at securing Uniformity Of practice in matters of extradition Of fugitive Criminals between the Indian States and that it is desirable for the States to adopt General rules on the lines indicated in the draft rules With Necessary modifications as local Conditions in individual States necessitate.—

2) The Comments Of the Govt Of Mysore have now been invited by the Secretary Chamber Of princes on the draft rules in question

Serial No.

It is submitted that, so far as Mysore State is concerned, the surrenders of offenders to British Indian provinces and to such of the Indian States as have given their consent to follow the procedure indicated in the Mysore Extradition Act are governed by the provisions of the Mysore Extradition Act VI 1938. Chapter II of that Act in particular regulates the conditions on which surrenders are to be given effect to in respect of Indian State

4) Before the passing of the Mysore Extradition Act the surrenders of fugitive criminals to certain Indian States with which arrangements were entered into, rested mainly on executive action and with a view to regularising the then existing procedure by giving it a statutory recognition, the Mysore Extradition Act was passed into law.

Serial No.

5) Chapter II of this Act places the surrender of criminals to the Indian States on a Statutory basis

6) With the passing of the Mysore Extradition Act, mutual agreements have been entered into with the States enumerated in the Statement placed below while the States cited in the margin are not agreeable to enter into any arrangement with this State. In pursuance of this, no extradition of criminals is taking place between the latter States and Mysore

Extradition Of Criminals between Indian States inter se

Is File No. of 194 | General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
JUN 15 1942
No. 12626.

Indian States have also been enclosed to this Circular. If approved, these may be sent to the Concerned Sections for necessary further action)

Please disconnect the papers referred to a Note & send them on to the concerned Branches for necessary action & re-submit the file.

16/5/42

These papers have been detached and the file is returned

16/5

The Extradition Act as in force in Mysore may be sent to the Chamberlain Brothers for Consideration

Law Secretary

SECY. LAW DEPT. 4750 26 MAY 1942 GOVT OF MYSORE

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Chamber of Princes in November, 1921, a Committee of Ministers was appointed to revise the existing rules and procedure as regards extradition of criminals between

(a) the Indian States and British India; and

(b) the Indian States inter se.

The committee duly submitted a report on both aspects of the question. The outstanding matters relating to extradition of criminals between the Indian States and British India were taken up with the department concerned of the Government of India, and the States were duly informed of the latest position through His Highness the Chancellor's circular No:14/A-VII-64, dated the 20th July, 1938.

2. The draft rules framed by the aforesaid committee of Ministers in 1921, with regard to extradition between States inter se, for adoption by such States as may so desire, had not so far been considered and were referred by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes to the Committee of Ministers for examination.

3. The Committee of Ministers inter alia resolved that "the rules regarding extradition of criminals between States inter se framed by the Committee of Ministers in 1921 be circulated to the States for comments, and thereafter examined by the Legal sub-Committee in the light of replies received from the States!

4. I am accordingly desired to enclose herewith a copy of the draft Rules for favour of comments. The Committee which drafted these rules in 1921 prefaced them with the following Note:-

> "The necessity of revising and recasting the existing Extradition Rules has long been recognised. It is now time that the general principles involved were clearly enunciated and detailed and comprehensive procedure regarding the extradition of fugitive offenders were laid down. The accompanying draft rules have been framed to fulfil the requirements and to secure uniformity of practice.
>
> our opinion, it is desirable for the States to adopt General Rules on the lines indicated in the draft Rules with such necessary modifications as local conditions in individual States necessitate."

Yours sincerely,

MAQBOOL MAHMOOD,

Secretary to H.H. the Chancellor,
Chamber of Princes

Draft-Rules relating to Extradition and certain other Interstatal Matters.

Preliminary.

1. *(a)* It is hereby agreed that States 'A' and 'B', shall on requisition deliver to each other reciprocally persons who being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of one party shall be found in the territory of the other party under the circumstances and conditions specified in the Rules.

(b) All previous Rules, agreements and understandings in force between the States, relating to the subjects dealt herein, shall cease to have effect from the date on which these Rules come into force.

Definition

2. In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(a) "State (A)" means a state in which an offence has been committed or a State which may apply for the extradition of an offender or stolen property.

(b) "State (B)" means a State in which a person, accused of an offence committed in "State (A)" or property stolen from "State (A)" is suspected to be or is found or traced; or a State from which the extradition of offenders or stolen property is applied for by "State (A)".

Offence and Extradition Offence.

(c) "Offence" includes any act wheresoever committed, which would, if committed in State (B) constitute an offence; and "Extradtion Offence" means any such offence as is described in the 1st Schedule to these Rules.

Chief Extradition Officer

(d) "Chief Extradition Officer" means any Officer appointed by the Government of a State for the whole of that State to deal with matters relating to the extradition of offenders from and to that State and such other matters as have been expressly assigned to the Chief Extradition Officer in these Rules.

(e) Chief Extradition Officer (A)" means the Chief Extradition Officer of "State (A)" and the "Chief Extradition Officer (B)" means the Chief Extradition Officer of "State (B)."

District Extradition Officer.

(f) "District Extradition Officer" means an Officer appointed by the Government of a State for any specified portion of that State to deal with matters relating to the extradition of offenders from and to the said specified portion of that State and such other matters as have been expressly assigned to the District Extradition Officer in these Rules.

(g) "District Extradition Officer (A)" means the District Extradition Officer of "State (A)" and the "District Extradition Officer (B)" means the District Extradition Officer of "State (B)".

(h) "*Prima facie* evidence" means evidence which taken together and as it stands, supplies reasonable grounds for the presumption that the accused has committed the offence for which his surrender is asked.

Prima facie evidence.

Explanation 1. — The evidence for the purposes of extradition must be the evidence recorded before a Magistrate. Copies of Police reports and diaries shall not by themselves constitute *Prima facie* evidence.

Explanation 2. — The evidence must be legally admissible.

(i) "*Prima facie* case" means a case in which there is *Prima facie* evidence about the guilt of the accused.

Prima facie case.

CHAPTER I.

Relating to arrest and surrender of offenders and property for Extradition Offences.

(A) Investigation in Extradition cases occurring in State (A).

3. *(a)* When a report of the occurrence of an extraditable and cognisable offence is made to a Police Officer such police Officer shall immdiately reduce into writing the substance of the report which shall be read over to the person making the report and his signature or thumb impresssion be taken thereon.

Investigation in extradition offences should be commenced immediately on receipt of report by the police.

(b) The Police Officer shall commence investigation into the case without unnecessary delay.

(c) The Police Officer carrying on the investigation should record the proceedings from day to day in the *Roznamcha Khas.*

The investigating Police Officers should record the proceedings in a special diary.

(d) In the case of extraditable non-cognisable offences the proceedings shall be instituted by a complaint to a Magistrate, in accordance with the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code in force.

4. *(a)* The evidence of each witness together with the statement of the complainant shall be recorded by a Magistrate of the State (A) within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is committed.

The evidence of witnesses shall be recorded by a Magistrate.

Provided that the dying declaration of a complainant may be recorded by any Magistrate of State (A).

Power of Magistrate to issue warrant.

(b) Any Magistrate of the State (A) within whose jurisdiction the offence is committed shall have power to issue warrants, of arrest or search warrants, as the circumstances of the case may require.

The Police Officers to gather all the available evidence.

5. The Police Officers shall collect all the available evidence without waiting for the arrest of the accused.

The investigating Police Officers to observe certain provisions.

6. The investigating Police Officers should observe the following provisions :—

(a) Witnesses should be produced before the Magistrate for taking down their evidence.

(b) A copy of monthly statement in form given in Appendix No. I after filling in the required information, should be sent to the District Extradition Officer (A) and another to the Head of the Police Department of the State (A) by the 3rd of the month following that to which it relates.

(c) It shall be the duty of the District Extradition Officer (A) and the Head of the Police Department to carefully examine the statement mentioned in the preceding clause *(b)* relating to cases under Police investigation and to call for explanation from the investigating Police Officer or to issue instructions for his guidance, where necessary.

On completion of investigation the file to be submitted to the District Extradition Officer.

7. (1) On completion of investigation the Police Officer conducting it shall forthwith send the record of the proceedings to the Magistrate who will send such proceedings and the evidence recorded by him to the District Extradition Officer (A).

(2) When a complaint is made to a Magistrate in respect of an extraditable non-cognizable offence and the accused is fugitive offender, the Magistrate may, if he considers the *prima facie* evidence sufficient, forward the record of the case to the District Extradition Officer for necessary action.

Magistrate may take evidence direct.

8. Nothing contained in Sections 3 to 5 *supra* shall prevent any Magistrate, before whom a complaint of an extradition offence is made and the accused has escaped from or is not to be found in State (A), from taking evidence in the case with a view to demand his extradition. If such Magistrate, in case he is not the District Extradition Officer (A), considers the evidence sufficient to support a demand of extradition he shall send the evidence to the District Extradition Officer (A), with a view to his taking steps to secure the extradition of the accused or if he considers further evidence or investigation by the Police necessary he may take further evidence or direct the Police to make further investigation.

(B) Arrest and search of offenders and property in State (B).

The arrest of offenders.

9. Where it becomes necessary to secure the arrest of the culprits or recover stolen property in State (B), the investigating Police (not below the rank of a Head Constable) may directly enter the State (B) in which the offenders are suspected to be and also directly requisition the help of the Police of that State in writing. The latter will be bound to give immediate help on being furnished with the full particulars of the case and arrest the offender or offenders who may be pointed out by the visiting Police.

Visiting Police to produce authority.

10. The visiting Police Official of State (A) before entering the State (B) must provide himself with some authority from his superior officers or from a Magistrate with a view to prove, to the satisfaction of the Police of the State B, his identity and the *bonafide* character of his action.

Recovery of stolen property

11. *(a)* As regards the recovery of stolen property, after the visiting Police has entered the State (B) and requisitioned in writing the help of the Police of that State, the latter will (in the case of bad characters and habitual offenders) carry out the house-search on being furnished with the full particulars of the case as well as with a duly certified copy of the list of stolen property. In the case of the search of the houses of people other than bad characters and habitual offenders, the local Police of State (B) will introduce the visiting Police to the nearest Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is intended to be made, who may, on being furnished with the full particulars of the case and the list of the stolen property by the visiting Police, direct the local Police to carry out the intended house-search.

(b) In cases other than those to which the provisions of clause *(a)* of this section apply, recovery of stolen property may be effected in the same manner in which arrest of offenders is effected, *vide* section 9 *supra*.

Giving receipt for accused and property.

12. After the arrest of an accused person has been effected or stolen property has been recovered, he or it shall be detained in custody by the police of the Sate (B) and a receipt will be given for the same to the visiting Police in the form given below:—

the ..... State, pending the receipt of *prima facie* evidence on a charge of committing ..... at ..... (place) on or about the ..... (date). Notice is hereby given that if proper requisition for the extradition of the prisoner is not received, the said ..... (name) will not be detained in custody beyond two months from the date of arrest

(b) Property detailed on the reverse has been recovered and detained in custody at the request of ..... of the ..... State. It will be disposed of if *prima facie* evidence for its surrender is not furnished within two months from this date.

Designation and signature of the Police Officer of State :

Rank of police Official giving help.

13. The Police Official of the State (B) authorised to accept requisitions for help and to give the requisite help to the visiting Police of State (A) shall not be below the rank of a Head Constable.

(C) Detention of accused persons and further procedure regarding them in State (B).

Challan of accused persons to Court.

14. (1) After giving the receipt of accused persons or property to the visiting Police in the prescribed form, the arresting Police of State (B) shall produce the accused or the property before the nearest local Magistrate together with the person (if persent) at whose instance the accused was arrested or the property was recovered.

Magistrate should draw up report when accused is brought before him.

(2) When the accused is brought before him, the Magistrate of State (B) shall immediately draw up a report which shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) The name, father's name, caste, age, occupation and residence of the accused ;

(b) the name and designation of the person at whose instance he was arrested ;

(c) the date and place of arrest ;

(d) the offence charged as per sections of the Indian Penal Code, the corresponding section of the Penal Code of State (B) being quoted ;

(e) the place and date of the commission of the offence ;

(f) whether the accused is the subject of the British Government, State (B), or any other State ;

(g) a list of any property seized with the accused ;

(h) any statement which the person under custody ma to make.

(3) Such Magistrate, if he is not the District Extradition Officer (B), shall without delay send the report to the District Extradition Officer (B) and shall remand the accused to custody.

Report to be sent to the District Extradition Officer.

15. The District Extradition Officer (B), shall, on receipt of information from a Magistrate of the arrest of accused person or property, order the accused or property to be detained in custody and immediately ask the District Extradition Officer (A), to send *prima facie* evidence for the extradition of the accused or the property within two months from the date of the arrest.

Detention of accused in custody.

(D) Procedure in State (A) for securing extradition of offenders and property from State (B).

16. (1) The District Extradition Officer (A) shall carefully examine the evidence and the Police record received under Section 7 if the case has been investigated by the Police, or the evidence in other cases not so investigated, and if he is satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out, he shall :—

Duty of the District Extradition Officer to examine the evidence carefully.

(a) if the accused has not already been arrested or his where-abouts are not known, order the name of the accused person to be entered in a register in the prescribed form (given in Appendix No. II) to be maintained by the Police at the Headquarters of a District ;

(b) if the accused has been arrested or his where-abouts are known, take proper steps to secure the extradition of the accused and in case the accused is not arrested owing to his having left that place where he was believed to be, his name also shall be entered in the prescribed register.

(2) A copy of the register shall be sent every month to the Office of the head of the Police Department.

Copy of the register to be sent to the Head of the Police Department.

(3) If the District Extradition Officer (A) considers that a *prima facie* case is not made out against the accused, he shall inform the District Extradition Officer (B) accordingly and ask him for the release of the accused.

17. It shall be the duty of the District Extradition Officer (A) and the Head of the Police Department to examine, as frequently as possible, the register mentioned in Section 16 and to see what offenders have been arrested and what still remain to be arrested. In case of the latter, the District Extradition Officer (A) and the Head of the Police Department should devise means and issue proper instructions to the subordinate Police concerned with a view to bring about the arrest of offenders.

Examination of registers by the District Extradition Officer and the Head of the Police Department.

18. A consolidated statement of offenders who have committed offences named in the first Schedule of these Rules and whose arrest and extradition is required, shall be compiled from the copies of registers received under Section 16 and shall be circulated by the Head of the Police Department, monthly to all the States where there is any likelihood of the accused taking refuge.

Consolidated statement to be prepared and copies of registers to be circulated.

19. (*a*) Should the District Extradition Officer (A) find that the evidence recorded is insufficient or defective, it shall be his duty either to record further evidence himself if he can do so without putting the parties to unnecessary expense or inconvenience or to direct the Magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, to record further evidence of the nature pointed out by him.

Powers of District Extradition Officer where evidence is found to be insufficient or defective.

(*b*) The provisions of Section 16 would apply where after such additional evidence is taken, a *prima facie* case is or is not, in the opinion of the District Extradition Officer (A), made out.

The provisions of Section 16 to apply after additional evidence is taken.

20. (1) When an accused person is arrested in State (B) by an Officer of State (A), an immediate report of the fact shall be made to the District Extradition Officer (A) concerned by the said Officer arresting the accused.

Where an accused person is arrested in a foreign territory report should be sent to the District Extradition Officer.

(2) The report shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name with parentage and residence of the person arrested;

(*b*) the date and place of arrest (the name of the Village, Tehsil and District should invariably be given);

(*c*) the name and designation of the Official to whose custody the prisoner was delivered and the date when this was done;

(*d*) the offence charged (corresponding section of the Indian Penal Code to be also quoted);

(*e*) the date and place of the commission of the offence;

(*f*) the details of property, if any, seized with the accused

(*g*) whether the accused is a subject of the British Government, State (A), or any other State.

21. *Prima facie* evidence shall, ordinarily, be sent by the District Extradition Officer (A) to the District Extradition Officer (B) within a fortnight from the date of arrest with an application for the surrender of the accused or the property.

Prima facie evidence to be furnished within a fortnight.

22. If *prima facie* evidence is not sent to State (B) in cases in which an accused person is arrested, within the period of one month from the date of such arrest owing to the delay in collecting such evidence, the Head of the Police Department shall call for an explanation from the Police Officer concerned, and on being satisfied that the delay was due to his carelessness or wilful neglect or disregard of duty, shall award adequate punishment to him.

Police Officer to furnish an explanation in case the *prima facie* evidence is not sent within the period of one month.

23. No Magistrate or Officer other than the Chief Extradition Officer or the District Extradition Officer, as the case may be, will be authorised to make the demand for extradition to State (B)

No Magistrate or Officer other than the Chief Extradition Officer or the District Extradition Officer authorised to make the demand for extradition.

24. *(a)* If no reply is received to the application mentioned in Section 21 *supra* within a reasonable time before the expiry of two months from the date of the arrest of the accused, or, if unfavourable reply is received, then on the receipt of that reply, a copy of the *prima facie* evidence together with any further evidence obtained in the meantime shall without any further correspondence with the District Extradition Officer (B) on the subject, be submitted by the District Extradition Officer (A) direct to the Chief Extradition Officer (A) with a report to the effect that no reply has been received or with a copy of the reply refusing extradition, as the case may be, together with a precis of the whole case.

Copy of *prima facie* evidence to be submitted to the Chief Extradition Officer if no reply or an unfavourable reply is received by the District Extradition Officer.

(b) Where additional evidence is required by the District Extradition Officer (B), the District Extradition Officer (A) shall comply with such requisition without unnecessary delay, if such evidence is procurable; otherwise, he shall make a report to that effect together with the *prima facie* evidence to the Chief Extradition Officer (A). Where after the additional evidence is furnished or an unfavourable reply is received the provisions of sub-clause *(a)* shall apply.

The provisions of sub-clause (a) to apply where unfavourable reply is received after further evidence has been supplied.

Provided, that where additional evidence is called for by State (B) and the District Extradition Officer (A) considers that such evidence is procurable but it cannot be collected within the period allowed for the detention of the accused in custody, he shall immediately report the fact to the Chief Extradition Officer (A) requesting him to procure the further detention of the accused through the Chief Extradition Officer (B).

(E) Procedure in State (B) relating to extradition of offenders and property from that State

Submission of requisition together with *prima facie* evidence to District Extradition Officer by a Magistrate in case of accused person not under arrest.

25. When a requisition for extradition of an accused person not already under arrest, is received, direct by a Magistrate in State (B) other than the District Extradition Officer (B) such Magistrate shall forward it together with the *prima facie* evidence received to sopport the demad for extradition to the District Extradition Officer (B).

Procedure to be adopted by District Extradition Officer on receipt of the report and *prima facie* evidence.

26. (1) On receipt of the *prima facie* evidence under Section 25 or direct, as the case may be, the District Extradition Officer (B) receiving the *prima facie* evidence shall —

(a) forward the accussed in custody, together with the property seized, to be handed over to the proper authority of State (A) if the offence charged is an extradition offence and in his opinion there is a *prima facie* case against the accused; or

(b) require further evidence from the authority demanding extradition if he considers such evidence necessary; or

(c) refuse extradition if —

(i) in his opinion there is no *prima facie* case against the accused; or

(ii) the offence charged is not an extradition offence.

The District Extradition Officer to take action within ten days.

(2) The District Extradition Officer (B) shall, unless for special reasons, take action under sub-clause (1) within ten days of the receipt of the *prima facie* evidence.

Requisition for further evidence.

(3) When the District Extradition Officer (B) proceeds under clause *(b)* of sub-clause (1), he shall inform the authority demanding extradition to send further evidence in the case.

Ground of refusal should be communicated to the authority demanding extradition.

(4) When the District Extradition Officer (B) proceeds under clause *(c)* of sub-clause (1) he shall send a reply at once together with the reasons of refusal to the authority demanding extradition.

Accused to be set at liberty on bail if extradition refused.

5) The District Extradition Officer (B) shall have authority to release on bail the accused, if in custody, on his furnishing sufficient security to appear when called upon; in cases in which he refuses the extradition of the accused or calls for further evidence from the authority demanding extradition, property (if any) seized with the accused and which is alleged to be the subject of crime, shall not be returned to the accused before the expiry of time allowed for the detention of the accused pending extradition.

27 The District Extradition Officer (B) shall have power to release accused persons absolutely on the expiry of two months from the date of the arrest of the accused, if *prima facie* evidence is not received by him from State (A) within the aforesaid time, or if *prima facie* evidence has been received within that time the District Extradition Officer (B) considers it insufficient and consequently *(a)* declines to surrender the accused, or *(b)* sends for further evidence from State (A) and the additional evidence so sent for is not received by him by the end of the prescribed period of two months.

Power of District Extradition Officer to release accused persons.

28. Except in cases where the detention of an accussd person is secured pending the receipt of additional evidence under clause *(b)* Section 24 no accused person shall be detained in custody in State (B) pending extradition, for more than two months from the date of his arrest.

Period of detention in custody of persons arrested.

29. Subject to any mutual or reciprocal understanding which may be made from time to time or express order of the Chief Extradition Officer (B) in any particular case, the evidence of defence for the accused, shall not be taken by the District Extradition Officer (B). The *prima facie* evidence received, shall alone be considered along with the statement of the accused, if he has made or tendered any, in order to decide whether the accused should be extradited or not and no State shall refuse to surrender a criminal on receipt of a *prima facie* case on the plea that local enquiries show that the criminal is not guilty.

The evidence of defence not to be taken.

causes of delay, direct the District Extradition Officer (B) to arrange the detention of the accused person in custody for a specified period of time pending the receipt of the additional evidence promised by State (A). The period for which an accused person may be detained in custody under this section will not exceed 1 month from the date on which the period of 2 months prescribed under Section 28 expires. If the additional evidence is not furnished by the District Extradition Officer (A) to the District Extradition Officer (B) within the aforesaid specified period of extension the provisions of Section 27 will be followed by the District Extradition Officer (B).

Application for surrender by the Chief Extradion Officer.

32. Where an application is received by the Chief Extratiou Officer (A) from the District Extradition Officer (A) under clause *(a)* of Section 24 and the Chief Extradition Officer (A) considers that the *prima facie* evidence is sufficient to support the demand for extradition he will forward the demand to the Chief Extradition Officer (B). On the other hand, if he considers the evidence insufficient, he will either instruct the District Extradition Officer (A) to let go the demand or he will call for additional evidence on the points noted by him. If the District Extradition Officer (A) reports that the additional evidence would be forthcoming and there is reason to suppose that the prisoner will be released during the collection of the additional evidence, the facts will be communicated by the Chief Extradition Officer (A) to the Chief Extradition Officer (B) requesting the latter to procure the further detention of the accused.

Disposal of disputed Extradition cases.

33. Where an application is made for the extradition of an offender under Section 32 and the Chief Extradition Officer (A) and the Chief Extradition officer (B) do not arrive at a mutual agreement as regards the surrender of the offender, the Chief Extradition Officer (A) may refer the matter in dispute for the arbitration of the Polical Agent accredited to State (B) or to an arbitrator mutually agreed upon.

Surrender of stolen property.

34. The provisions of Sections 20 to 33 will apply with necessary changes to the detention in custody, surrender and disposal of stolen property recovered in State (B).

of State (A) within the limits of State (B) without the assistance of the local police, provided that at the time of the arrest the assistance of the local police cannot be obtained without risking the escape of the acused :—

1. Dacoity.
2. Robbery.
3. Cattle-lifting and theft with housebreaking.
4. Murder.
5. Culpable homicide.
6. Rape.
7. Kidnapping.
8. Grievous hurt.

Procedure to be observed in cases of hot pursuit.

(6) In cases of hot pursuit, the Police pursuing the offenders should, on crossing the boundary of another State send a constable to inform the Officer of the nearest Police Station of the latter State, of the cause and the direction of the pursuit and to ask him to come to his assistance without delay, but it shall not be necessary to wait for the Police of the latter State and desist from hot pursuit.

Extradition to be granted without formalities under certain circumstances.

36. Notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter I, when criminals accused of extradition offences are pursued immediately after the commission of the offence and caught in State (B), they shall be kept under custody by State (B) and surrendered on the requisition of the Extradition Officer of State (A) without formality.

Extradition for offences other than Extradition offences.

37. Where one State requires the extradition of an offender from another State for an offence other than an extradition offence, the following procedure shall be observed —

(1) Where a requisition is made by the Chief Extradition Officer (A) to the Chief Extradition Officer (B) for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who is accused of having committed an offence within the jurisdiction of State (A) and who is in or is suspected of being in State (B), the Chief Extradition Officer (B) may, if he thinks fit, issue an order to any Magistrate who would have had jurisdiction to enquire into the crime, if it had been an offence committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction, directing him to enquire into the case.

(2) The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of the fugitive criminal according as the case appears to be one in which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue.

(3) When such criminal appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the Magistrate shall enquire into the case in

the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as nearly as may be as if the case were one triable by the Court of Sessions or High Court, and shall take such evidence as may be produced in support of the requisition by State (A) and on behalf of the fugitive criminal.

NOTE — to sub-section 3.

(The necessary evidence in support of the requisition should be produced by State (A) within one month from the date of arrest of the accused.)

) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a *prima facie* case is not made out in support of the requisition, or if the case is one which is bailable under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in State (B) the Magistrate may release the fugitive criminal on bail.

) If the magistrate is of opinion that a *prima facie* case is made out in support of the requisition, he may commit the fugitive criminal to prison to await orders of the Chief Extradition Officer (B).

) The Magistrate shall report the result of his inquiry to the Chief Extradition Officer (B) and shall forward, together with such report, any written statement which the fugitive criminal may desire to submit for the consideration of the Chief Extradition Officer (B).

) If, upon receipt of such report and statement, the Chief Extradition Officer (B) is of opinion that the fugitive criminal ought to be surrendered, he may issue orders for the surrender of the accused to the authorities of State (A).

) Where the Chief Extradition Officer (B) is of opinion that the fugitive criminal ought not to be surrendered, he will decline to extradite the accused and shall set him at liberty. The decision of the Chief Extradition Officer (B) will be final and no further action shall be taken or permitted to be taken regarding the extradition of the accused on the same charge.

Explanation.— This section shall not apply unless the act complained of is an offence under the penal laws of both States.

tion of Jagirdars, rvants, etc., not

8. *(a)* Notwithstanding anything in these Rules, no Jagirdar, Muafidar, Tankedar or public servant of the State (B) who commits an offence in State (A) and returns to his own State shall be handed over to (A), but if the latter State should desire his trial or punishment, *ia facie* case may be sent by the Chief Extradition Officer (A) Chief Extradition Officer (B) for necessary action.

(b) When any accused person mentioned in clause *(a)* takes refuge or is found in any State other than his own, his extradition from that State may be secured by State (A) in accordance with the provisions of these Rules. but he should be handed over by State (A) to the State to which he belongs for the necessary trial or punishment as provided in Section 39 *infra*.

Jagirdars, public servants, etc., of one State not to be tried in another State.

39. No Jagirdar, Muafidar, Tankedar or public servant of a State shall be tried by another State for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the latter but he shall be handed over to the State to which he belongs for trial or punishment.

Appointment of a prosecutor.

40. A prosecutor may, if necessary, be appointed by the Chief Extradition Officer (A) to the Court concerned of the State (B) to conduct the prosecution in cases falling under Sections 37, 38 and 39.

Extradition of members of Criminal Tribes.

41. No *prima facie* exidence will be required with a view to the repatriation, for settlement, of an absconding member of a criminal tribe but *prima facie* evidence will be neccssary if the surrender of a member of a criminal tribe is required for purposes of trial for any offence.

CHAPTER III.

Subsidiary Provisions relating to Extradition of Criminals.

Power to District Extradition Officer to issue warrants of arrest in certain cases.

42. *(a)* If it appears to a District Extradition Officer of one State that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is accused or suspected of having committed an extradition offence in another State and that a warrant may be issued for his surrender to the latter State, such District Extradition Officer may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Issue of warrant to be communicated to District Extradition Officer (A) forthwith.

(b) Such District Extradition Officer shall forthwith communicate the issue of a warrant under this section to the District Extradition Officer (A) and take the necessary action as provided in Chapter I

Power to Police Officer to arrest under certain circumstances.

43. *(a)* Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Cirminal Procedure Code in force in any State any Police Officer of that State may, without an order from a Magistrate of that State and without a warrant, arrest any person who has been concerned in, or

against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or creditable information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been concerned in any act committed at any place out of that State which, if committed in that State, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under Chapter I of these Rules, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in that State.

Detention of the person arrested.

(b) Any person arrested under the provisions of sub-clause *(a)* may, under the orders of a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such arrest was made, be detained in the same manner as a person arrested on a warrant issued by District Extradition Officer (B) under Section 42.

Report to be made to the District Extradition Officer.

(c) The Magistrate ordering the detention of a person under the provisions of sub-clause *(b)* shall forthwith report the fact to the District Extradition Officer (B) who shall act as provided in clause *(b)* of Section 42.

Surrender of persons accused of or undergoing sentence for offence in State (B).

44. *(a)* A person accused of an offence committed in State (B) not being the offence for which his surrender is asked by State (A) or under-going sentence under any conviction in the State (B) shall not be surrendered on a requisition made by State (A) except on the condition that such person be re-surrendered to the State (B) on the termination of his trial for the offence for which his surrender has been asked.

Provided that, no such condition shall be deemed to prevent or postpone the execution of a sentence of death lawfully passed in State (A).

Re-surrender of convicts received in extradition.

(b) Where an accused under-going imprisonment in State (B) is received in State (A) for trial of an offence, he will be sent back to the State (B) for under-going the unexpired portion of his sentence after the order passed against him in State (A) becomes final.

Application of these Rules to convicted persons

45. The provisions of these Rules with reference to accused persons shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to the case of a person who, having been convicted of an offence in State (A), has escaped into, or is in State (B) before his sentence has expired.

Abetment and attempt.

46. Every person who is accused or convicted of abetting or attempting to commit any offence, shall be deemed, for the purposes of these Rules, to be accused or convicted of having committed such offences, and shall be liable to be arrested and surrendered accordingly.

Lawfulness of custody and retaking under warrant issued under these Rules.

47. It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of these Rules to receive, hold in custody and convey, the person mentioned in the warrant, to the place named in the warrant and if such person escapes, out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken as a person accused of an offence against the law of State (B) may be re-taken upon escape.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

48. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in Section 37 or Section 39 is being enquired into or tried, copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before a Judicial Officer in the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, may be received as evidence by the Court holding such enquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

Receipt in evidence of exhibits, depositions and other documents.

49. In any proceedings under these Rules exhibits and depositions (whether received or taken in the presence of the person against whom they were used or not) and copies thereof, and official certificates of facts and judicial documents stating facts, may, if duly authenticated be received as evidence in State (B), for the purposes of a *prima facie* case, from State (A) applying for the extradition of an accused arrested in State (B).

Execution of commissions issued in criminal cases.

50. If a Court of one State requires, in any criminal matter pending before it, the evidence of a person residing within another State, and issues a commission for such person's examination by a Court of the latter State having criminal jurisdiction, such commission shall be executed by the Court receiving it in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in the latter State relating to the execution of commissions issued in civil suits.

Trial of the accused persons received in extradition should be completed as early as possible.

51. *(a)* The trial of the accused persons received in extradition shall be commenced and completed as early as possible and shall not, in the absence of good grounds for delay, take more than two months in ordinary cases or more than three months in cases triable by the Court of Sessions.

Report to be made to the District Extradition Officers (B), if trial is not completed within the time allowed.

(b) Should it not be possible to complete the trial within the said period of two or three months, the fact shall at once be notified to the District Extradition Officer (B) together with reasons for delay.

Appeals should be decided as early as possible.

52. The appeals, if any, shall be decided as early as possible and shall not, in the absence of good grounds for delay, take more than two months in their disposal

53. When the case of an offender received in extradition is decided in any court, such court, if it convicts the accused or upholds or enhances the sentence of conviction passed by the lower court, shall forthwith give a copy of the judgment, free of charge, to the accused.

Court in case of conviction to give copy of judgment to the accused.

54. (1) Every court deciding an extradition case shall forthwith communicate the result to the District Extradition Officer (A).

The result of the trial to be communicated to the District Extradition Officer.

(2) The District Extradition Officer (A) on receipt of information referred to in sub-clause (1) shall immediately communicate the result to the District Extradition Officer (B).

The District Extradition Officer bound to communicate the result to the authority concerned.

55. No appeal shall lie in any court in State (B) against an order of District Extradition Officer (B) granting or refusing extradition in cases relating to extradition.

Bar of appeals against orders granting or refusing extradition.

Provided that the Chief Extradition Officer (B) may, on receipt of a complaint or otherwise, call for any files, relating to extradition cases pending before the District Extradition Officer (B) or in any Court or in any Police Office in State (B) and pass such orders, as he may think proper.

56. (1) Where extradition is granted, the accused persons whose extradition is granted, shall be sent direct to the Courts concerned of State (A) by which the accused are to be tried. Where requisition for extradition is made by one State to another, name of the Court to which the accused is to be delivered should invariably be stated in the requisition.

Place of surrender of accused persons.

(2) Where an accused person is received from or delivered to a court direct, information of such extradition should at once be given to the authority making the requisition.

Information of delivery of accused to be given.

(3) The name and designation of the officer to whom the surrender of the accused is made shall be noted and a receipt shall also be obtained from such officer

Receipt to be obtained.

57. (1) When a duly authorised officer of one State requests another State pending formal requisition for surrender, to arrest accused persons or to detain in custody cattle or other properties which are alleged to have been stolen, all incidental expenses, such as the diet of accused persons, the feeding of cattle, and the cost of escorting, or transmitting such persons, or properties to the Court concerned of State (A) shall be borne by the arresting or detaining State from the date of arrest or detention until the date of transfer.

Liability of charges incidental to extradition.

Provided that—

(a) no State shall be bound to detain such person or properties for more than two months from the date of arrest or seizure ; and

(b) if the State at whose request arrest or seizure has been made, fails within two months to make the necessary formal requisition for surrender, or relinquishes the damand for surrender, such State shall be liable for all the incidental expenses which may have been incurred by the arresting or detaining State.

Explanation.—Relinquishment of a demand for surrender does not cover cases if *prima facie* evidence has been furnished by State (A) but considered insufficient by State (B), whereon State (A) withdraws the demand.

(2) The District Extradition Officers of one State are authorised to correspond directly with the District Extradition Officers of another State regarding the recovery and payment of charges under the foregoing sub-sections and if any dispute arises between them, the matter shall form the subject of correspondence between Chief Extradition Officers of the State concerned either directly or through the Political Officers.

Submission of abstract Statement.

58. The application for extradition should be accompanied by an abstract statement of the evidence along with the *prima facie* case in the form given in Appendix No. III.

Want of evidence no bar to subsequent extradition.

59. Where the extradition of an accused is refused on account of insufficiency or non-receipt of *prima facie* evidence and the accused is discharged from bail or custody, the fact of the discharge of the accused will not be a bar to his extradition on the same charge if sufficient *prima facie* evidence is furnished subsequent to his discharge.

Proclamation and attachment.

60. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in State (B) in relation to proclamation and attachment in the case of accused persons absconding shall, with any necessary modification, apply where the extradition of such absconded persons has been applied for by State (A) and granted by State (B) under these Rules, as if the absconded persons had committed offence in State (B).

NOTE.— The States in which there are no rules relating to proclamation and attachment, should make such provisions in their Criminal Procedure Codes.

Trial of offenders whose extradition has been refused.

61. When the extradition of an accused person is applied for by State (A) for more than one offence and State (B) grants the extradition of the accused for some offences only and declines to surrender him for the remaining offences, the accused, in case of his being surrendered,

shall not be tried in State (A) on the charges for which his extradition has been refused by State (B)

Provided that—

in cases specified above where an accused person who has been tried on a charge or charges for which his extradition was granted;

(i) has left the State (A) on his acquittal, or after undergoing the sentence, if any, awarded to him, and thereafter reappears or is found in State (A), or

(ii) does not leave the State (A) on his acquittal, or after undergoing the sentence, if any, awarded to him, although he had the opportunity to go away and is still found within the limits of State (A),

the Police of State (A) may arrest him on the charge or charges for which his extradition had been refused by State (B) and he will be triable in the Court of State (A) for the said offences in the usual course.

Provided further that—

When an accused person whose extradition has been refused for any offence by State (B) appears within the limits of State (A) of his own accord, he is liable to be arrested and tried in State (A) for the said offence in the usual course.

Arrest of witnesses not allowed.

62. Where a witness of one State attends a Court of another State to give evidence in a criminal case when summoned by the latter State, he shall not be tried for giving false evidence in the case or for any other offence alleged to have been committed prior to his being so summoned, unless the witness has had the chance of going back to the State which sent him or from which he came, or unless having once left the State after giving evidence he has returned to it.

Provided that such witness may be tried of any offence which he may commit subsequent to his arrival in the summoning State.

Extradition of Military deserters.

63. *(a)* Notwithstanding anything contained in the 1st Chapter, requisitions for the extradition of deserters from the Military Forces will be exchanged in the first instance between the Chief Extradition Officers of the States concerned.

(b) Requisitions for the extradition of Military deserters shall be in the form given in Appendix No. IV. No other evidence or papers will be necessary.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous Arrangements

Identification of accused persons and property.

64. The District Extradition Officers of one State will have authority to receive and grant applications made by the Police Officers of another State for permission to confront complainants and witnesses with the accused who may be under arrest in the former State for the purpose of identification. Similar action can be taken for the identification of property.

Direct correspondence in certain Police matters.

65. *(a)* Direct correspondence may be held between the undermentioned Police Officers of the States on the subjects enumerated below, provided that whenever any correspondence reaches a stage where it becomes important or intricate, the Officer concerned should at once discontinue it and refer the matter through his official superior to the Government to which he is subordinate :—

(a) Movement and antecedents of bad and suspicious characters : between station-house officers.

(b) Previous conviction : between station-house officers.

(c) References to the Finger Print Bureau : between officers in charge of the Finger Print Bureau.

(d) Released convicts : between Jail authorities and Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which convicts are to reside after release.

(e) Antecedents and character of Police recruits : between Superintendents of Police.

(b) Direct correspondence between the Police Officers of the States (with the reservation that whenever a difficult or intricate question arises the subordinate officer concerned may forthwith stop direct correspondence and refer the matter to the Government to which he is subordinate), is allowed in the following circumstances :—

"Whenever it is reported to the District Superintendent of Police that suspicious characters, wandering gangs, or members of criminal tribes have left or are about to leave his District for another, immediate information should be sent by him to the District Superintendent of Police of the District to which the persons referred to may proceed. Sub-Inspectors should be instructed to communicate direct, in the same way with Sub-Inspectors of neighbouring District."

District Extradition Officers and Police Officers to hold meetings and take securities.

66. *(a)* The District Extradition Officer of a District in one State should arrange once a year during the touring season, to meet the District Extradition Officer of the bordering District in another State and consider matters relating to irregularities of Police and difficulties

felt in the arrangements for the prevention of crimes. Together they should arrange for the removal of such difficulties to the extent of powers possessed by them, the matters exceeding their powers to be reported to the Chief Extradition Officers concerned. A report of all such interviews should invariably be submitted by the District Extradition Officer concerned to his Chief Extradition Officer.

(b) Thanedars or Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables stationed at Thanas situated on the borders should meet the Thanedars or Police Officers of the bordering States every month and enquire about offenders, the excess or decrease of crime, and should mutually exchange information regarding convicts and people of bad behaviour. Should there be excess of crime, measures should be devised for preventing offences within a reasonable time.

(c) The District Extradition Officer of one State may during his tour take security from people of suspected character in places where there is excess of crime on the border, provided the District Extradition Officer of the bordering State is present on the border for taking security for good behaviour from people of bad livelihood of the said other State.

Exchange of information relating to serious crimes between bordering Police circles.

67. Intimation of serious crimes committed in the bordering Police Circles of the States should be mutually given at the earliest opportunity to the Sub-Inspectors of the frontier Thanas of the bordering State by the Sub-Inspectors of the Thanas in whose Circles they are committed.

Enquiry into offences committed on the border.

68. *(a)* Where an offence is reported to have been committed on the borders of two or more States, the Police of the State which first receives the intimation of the commission of the offence, shall commence its investigation immediately. If during the course of such investigation, the investigating Police finds that the offence was committed within the limits of another bordering State, it shall inform the Police of the latter State of the result of investigation, but shall pursue its investigation as if the offence had been committed within its own jurisdiction. The Police of the bordering State shall, on receipt of such intimation, proceed to the spot and immediately commence investigation into the offence and even if it is of opinion that the offence was not committed within its limits, it shall continue the investigation and try to arrest the criminals and collect all relevant evidence. The Police of the two States shall co-operate with each other and their main object shall be to secure the arrest of the offenders and recover the stolen property, if any, irrespective of the question of the jurisdiction in which the offence was committed. If on the completion of joint investigation the Police of the two States disagree as to the venue of the offence, they shall refer the question to their respective

Pargana Judicial Officers who will at once proceed to the spot an after holding a joint enquiry will decide as to the jurisdiction in whic the offence was committed. Action shall subsequently be taken by th Police concerned according to the joint decision.

(b) If the two Pargana Judicial Officers holding the joint enquir disagree about the result of the said joint enquiry, the matter sha form the subject of correspondence between the Chief Extraditio Officers of the States concerned directly and will be decided betwee themselves.

(c) Any joint decision arrived at under this section will be with out prejudice to any boundary dispute which may be in existence o which may thereafter arise.

Information of escaped ffenders to be circulated.

69. The Police Officers in charge of Police out-posts or Polic stations on the frontier may give, as a reciproca arrangement, information of escaped offenders t he Police of the adjoining territory.

Information may be ob- ined from prisoners.

70. Where information is sought by one State from convicts under going sentence in another State, the Police official of the former State may be deputed to the latte State to make their enquiries at the jail wher risoners are incarcerated. Action under this section should be take hrough the District Extradition Officers concerned of the two States.

Surrender of prisoners for vestigation allowed.

If one State requires a prisoner undergoing sentence in th jail of another State, for purposes of investigatio or with a view to obtaining evidence of the saic prisoner such prisoner will be handed over to th tate requi... ...im on condition of his being returned to the jail i vhich he was undergoing sentence after completion of investigation, o fter his evidence has been taken. Action under this section shoulc e taken through the Chief Extradition Officers of the States concerned

either departmentally or by a regular trial in a Court of Justice. If the alleged offence is a cognizable offence according to the law of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, the visiting police officials at fault may be taken into custody but should at once be sent back to the District Extradition Officer of the State to which they belong. The Police officials, so taken into custody, shall not be pinioned or handcuffed unless they resist. On receipt of the necessary evidence, the District Extradition Officer of the State to which the visiting Police officials belonged, shall take the necessary action to deal with the defaulting party departmentally, or hand them over to a Court of Justice for trial, after consultation with his Chief Extradition Officer.

Disposal of disputes.

When any dispute arises regarding any point connected with matters dealt with in these Rules and no special provision has been made in these Rules regarding the manner in which such dispute may be settled, or when there are any matters calling for representation by one State to another, such disputes or such matters shall form the subject of correspondence between the Chief Extradition Officers and will be settled by mutual agreement.

CHAPTER V.

Arrangements regarding Service of Summonses, Ishtehars, etc.

Service of processes.

(a) Legal processes issued by a State for service in another State shall be served by the latter State free of charges.

(b) The service shall be direct between court and court.

(c) Legal processes mean and include summonses, notices, proclamations, orders, miscellaneous processes, commissions and interrogatories in Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases; but do not include warrants or attachment proceedings.

Examination of officers by means of commission.

Whenever in the course of an enquiry or trial pending in the court of a State (State X) it appears to the presiding Judge or Magistrate that the examination of an official of another State (State Y) if necessary for the ends of justice and on a requisition being made for the attendance of such officer the latter State (State Y) is of opinion that such requisition cannot be complied with the attendance of such witness shall be dispensed with and the Judge or Magistrate may thereupon issue a commission to any Magistrate of State Y to record the evidence of such officer.

76. The courts receiving any process for service under Section 74 shall, so far as practicable, serve and return the same duly endorsed in time to reach the authority issuing the process, or to the authority from which they had received such process.

Processes to be returned in time.

Summonses for service on witnesses shall be served on the witnesses but witnesses shall not be compelled to attend the foreign court to give evidence.

Witnessas not to be compelled to attend foreign courts.

Summonses issued in criminal cases shall not be served on accused persons or prisoners undergoing sentence in jails.

Summonses not to be served on accused persons or prisoners.

Ishtehars relating to unclaimed property, conviction rolls, service rolls and other notices of miscellaneous nature may be sent by the District Extradition Officer of one State to the District Extradition Officer of another State for necessary action.

Direct exchange of Ishtehars, rolls, etc.

Cls-293-41-2 dt 1.8.42

To

The Secretary to
His Highness the
Chancellor, Chamber
of princes
Council House
New Delhi

Subject Extradition of criminals between Indian States inter se.

Sir

With reference to your letter No 72/VII-64 dt 25th April 1942 on the above subject, I am directed to ~~state~~ enclose ~~herein~~ a copy of the Mysore Extradition Act VI of 1938, ~~from which it can be seen that~~ the extradition of fugitive criminals from Mysore State

to British Indian provinces and to ~~British~~ the Indian States are governed by the provisions of the said Act.

2. A Copy each of the marginally noted Notifications indicating the names of Indian States with which reciprocal arrangements have been entered into in matters of extradition of fugitive criminals are also forwarded herewith for information

I have etc

Sd/-

Secy to Govt

Law Dept

9-7-42

No. P872
Ch 293-41-2
Sec 1. + 4 encls. sent on 10.8.42.

Law Department,
Bangalore.

The Secretary to His Highness the Chancellor,
Chamber of Princes,
Council House,
NEW DELHI.

Subject:- Extradition of criminals between Indian States inter Se.

Sir,

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No.P.6907/Cts.188-37-40
Dated 22-4-1940

No.P.7043/Cts.188-37-41
Dated 27-4-1940

No.P.7513/Cts.188-37-44
Dated 25-5-1940

1399/Cts. 188-37-58
Dated 24-9-1941

States With Which Reciprocal arrangements have been entered into in Matters of Extradition of fugitive Criminals —

(1) Hyderabad
(2) Baroda
(3) Travancore
(4) Bangan palli
(5) Akalkot
(6) Aundh
(7) Bhor
(8) Jath
(9) Kurundwad Senior
(10) Miraj Jr
(11) Mudhol
(12) Sawanur
(13) Wadi
(14) Sawantwadi
(15) Tanjore
(16) Tamkhandi
(17) Kurundwad Jr
(18) Ramdurg
(19) Miraj Sr
(20) Sangli
(21) Phaltan
(22) Sandur